

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 135

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BO. JAMES, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 55 Broadway.—FEMALE BATHERS, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
West Sixteenth street.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner of Twelfth and Sixth avenues.—EVADNE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Clara Morris. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

LYCUM THEATRE.
Fourth street.—THE SIX AVENUES.—GIROFLE-GIROFLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:10 P. M. Matinee at 1 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
THE TWO ORPHANS, at 8 P. M. Misses Minnie and Lillian Conway. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway.—THE IRISH BROTHERS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mrs. Ada Ross. Mr. Montague. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.—A HAPPY FAIR and THE RIVALS.

LOWERY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Fourth street.—MAZEPPA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Kate Fisher. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth street.—SOUVERAINES, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Eight and Tenth streets.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy or clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was irregular and prices were again lower. Money on call, 2½ and 3 per cent. Gold advanced to 116½, and large shipments are engaged for to-day's steamers. Foreign exchange was a trifle lower.

THE CONGRESS OF BANKERS which is to meet at Saratoga during the summer is a very important project, especially as nothing is to be done in regard to either business or politics. Pleasure is to be the great object of the meeting.

WHAT PURPOSES TO BE a cardinal statement of the condition of the Erie Railway is printed in another column, and as it is the first report of President Jewett it will attract general attention, partially from this fact alone and partly on account of the boldness with which he treats the subject.

THE AMERICAN TEAM are getting everything in readiness for their armed invasion of Ireland, and have already accepted at least one invitation to exhibit their appetites and digestion in the Green Isle. General McMahon is to be the referee on the part of the Americans and General Shaler has been agreed upon by both teams as umpire.

PROFESSOR GESSNER writes an interesting letter to the Herald on the sulphur beds of the island of Saba, in the West Indies. It may seem almost diabolical to rejoice over fresh discoveries of brimstone, but for a long time the supply has been somewhat limited in comparison with the demand, and, besides, the more abundant it becomes the less use there may be for it.

ALDERMAN REILLY'S resolution, adopted by the Board, calling for an examination and report by the Commissioners of Accounts of all moneys drawn as salaries or compensation by Commissioners of the Park Department, or at the Central Park, up to January 1, 1875, is useful at this particular time. We are likely to have commissions for rapid transit and other purposes, and it will be well to show how unselfish and patriotic the Central Park Commissioners have been. The example will be a salutary one, so let us have the report as speedily as possible.

THERE IS A MORAL in the execution of the negro Frazer, at Camden, S. C., yesterday, which ought not to be passed over without a word of comment. The murder of which this poor wretch was guilty was incident to his section and the people to whom he belonged, and the scenes of religious frenzy which attended his execution could not have been enacted anywhere except among the semi-barbarous negroes of the South. Under such circumstances and among such a people public executions can only lead to revolting scenes like that which is reported in our columns this morning, and we are sure that religious excitement under the scaffold can result only in evil.

Peace or War on the Continent.

It seems that the visit of the Czar to Berlin has been that of the peacemaker. It is difficult to understand the real meaning of these despatches that are vouchsafed to us by the cable are intended to cloud rather than make clear the truth. For a long time, at least since the withdrawal of the German troops from the French soil, there has been an apprehension that there would be a renewal of the war. The reasons for this fear were inspired by the course of the Germans. They found that instead of crushing France by imposing a treaty of indemnity and annexation unheard of in its severity they had really given the people new life by teaching them discipline, patience, thrift and courage. The Emperor of Germany, himself one of the proudest monuments of the royal system, and opposed to every movement that looked toward a diminution of royal splendor, found that in destroying an empire he had created a republic, and that no amount of internal commotion or outside menace could destroy this Republic. In every point, except in the evanescent glory which comes from successful campaigns, the Germans have really lost in their war with France. They had won five milliards of money, but it had fallen upon them like rain upon the sand, leaving only barrenness. At the end of the payment Germany was as poor as ever, and the real benefit of the indemnity inured to England and France. They had won Alsace and a part of Lorraine; but of what use were these two French provinces, whose uneasy, restless condition made them a source of constant annoyance to the Cabinet at home and a living protest against German influence in all the nations of the world?

Not only had the policy of Germany created this Republic, but it had, by introducing religious questions into its own internal affairs, divided its people upon the one point which men never discuss without passion. We do not pretend to read the mind of Prince Bismarck or to know what he meant to gain by a war with the Roman Church. It certainly seems to us to have been a wanton and foolish undertaking. It has resulted in dividing Germany as irrevocably as the North and South were divided upon the question of slavery before the war. We can understand how Prince Bismarck might have aimed to emulate the example of Frederick and place himself at the head of the evangelical religion in Europe and in alliance with the Protestant Powers, and in that way appeal to the sympathy of England and America and other Protestant countries. Naturally he would seek to repeat the triumphs of his predecessors in dealing with the Catholic nations of Europe. The controversy between Bismarck and the Catholic Church always seemed to us to be a paraphrase of the conflict between Luther and Leo X. Luther represented German nationality in antagonism to Italian nationality. This reformation, considered from the broadest point of view, was more of a political than a religious success. The mistake which Prince Bismarck has made in forcing this war upon the Roman Catholic Church is that he deals with the nineteenth and not the fifteenth century. The spirit of enlightenment and progress of thought, while it has diminished the power of all religious systems by limiting the influence of priests, has at the same time brought with it a larger toleration. It was easy enough to generate religious war in a country governed by soldiers and monks on the one hand and inhabited by ignorant peasants on the other. It was easy enough to lead vast armies of uneducated fanatics into Syria and Palestine to die in defence of the Holy Sepulchre. But what was the purpose of those times is a sentiment now. Prince Bismarck erred in this, that instead of uniting Germany against the Pope and the Catholic Church he has divided it by jarring that sense of fair play which was wounded by the persecution of the priests and the bishops.

Consequently there seemed no possible way to release Germany from her self-imposed embarrassment but a war. We cannot but look with alarm upon the danger the peace of the world has elapsed. It seems that the military party in Germany had resolved upon demanding from France certain guarantees in reference to the purpose of her armaments. In the event of that demand being refused they counselled the instant invasion of France and the occupation of Paris. This accomplished, it was then proposed that there should be an indemnity so large that it would take twenty years of the French resources to pay it. In addition to this there would be a prolonged occupation of the countries bordering on Belgium and Alsace, a reduction of the army in France and a guarantee signed by the great Powers that they would compel France to respect the basis of peace. Such a proceeding would be, of course, in the eyes of the world, a wanton violation of justice and right. The Germans had a plain answer for this. It is an answer that it would be difficult to deny. They reasoned clearly enough that all that France wanted with soldiers was to fight, and that the only Power they cared about fighting was Germany. Therefore they argued that if war were to come better now, when they are ready, than five years later, when France is ready. "If," said the Germans, "we have to renew this contest, let us do it when we have the assurance of victory, and let us not make peace until we have put France under bonds so strong that she cannot break them nor rise above them." Upon this theory we understand the nature of the demand upon Belgium to amend her laws. We can perfectly well comprehend the story that the Prussian Chancellor had resolved to address a note to France asking for a disarmament or for a new treaty giving Germany guarantees that there could possibly be no war. If France did not give this guarantee then Bismarck would be perfectly willing to have the other great Powers—Russia, Italy, England and Austria—unite in a treaty of alliance with Germany, guaranteeing to her all that she gained by the war with France, and acquiring the latter, upon the penalty of fighting the combined nations of Europe, to dissolve her armies and accept the conditions of the treaty at Frankfurt.

Naturally enough, a policy of this nature would end in war. The Czar, upon whom Prussia has so largely depended, declines to be bound by it. From the London Times we learn that the Czar has told Germany that

whoever disturbs the peace of Europe will be the enemy of Russia. In other words, that if Germany wantonly invaded France for the purpose of reconstructing a treaty of peace upon the basis of dishonoring and destroying one nation he would regard the act as a war against Russia. The military party of Germany might consider a war with France as an undertaking quite within their reach; but a war with France, Russia and Austria, and the public opinion of the world arrayed against them, is a task far beyond even the reach of Prince Bismarck or Count Von Moltke. This action of the Czar seems, from what the Times says, to have been sustained by England, and, therefore, we see Germany put under the strongest possible pressure to prevent her breaking the peace.

This is an agreeable solution of a very serious problem. The truth is that the only Power in Europe whose interest is to make war is Germany. It is the development of that policy of "blood and iron" which Bismarck bluntly avowed ten years ago and which policy has cost his country three wars. We can well understand how the great Powers of Europe would not tamely consent to be moved hither and thither by the will of any statesman, no matter how gifted or renowned. The Czar, in the attitude of peace-maker, has won for himself the respect of the world, and, if he maintains his present position, will give Europe the assurance of peace for many years to come.

The New Rapid Transit Bill.

The bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Husted is likely to attract unusual attention from the fact that Governor Tilden is understood to have been consulted in its preparation and to desire its passage. The wishes of our people have been so long baffled that they are in a mood to accept almost any law on this subject which is not likely to prove a dead letter. All their solicitude centres in one point—to have a rapid transit road built without further delay. For our part, we think the Common Council bill, in the shape in which it went to Albany, altogether better than the one introduced by Mr. Husted. But the Common Council bill has been loaded with amendments that render it practically worthless, and between it in its amended form and the new bill people who wish to see the work done should prefer the latter if it is offered in good faith and can be passed at this session. But can it pass? It is not to be considered in the Assembly until Monday evening, and the Legislature is nearly ready to adjourn. Unless the Governor and Mr. Husted have satisfied themselves that it can be put through in short metre they are inexcusable for broaching it at this late day, when, if it does not pass, it will only serve as an impediment to the success of any other bill.

Mr. Husted's bill has some resemblance to that of the Common Council, and so far as it differs, it differs for the worse. Both contemplate the appointment of commissioners to survey and select routes and determine the mode of construction, which is a very proper method of proceeding. But by the Husted bill the power of appointing the commissioners is vested in the Governor instead of the Mayor, which is an undesirable change. This community would have as much confidence in the Mayor's appointees as in the Governor's. It is a plain violation of the principle of home rule to make the Governor the directing and supervising authority in a local public work. If Governor Tilden's preference of this bill to that of the Common Council rests upon his concentration of power in his hands his approval is more intelligible than credible. Why should any Governor who has not an inordinate thirst for power desire to control local improvements in all the cities of the State? But if we can get rapid transit by this means and not by other means our citizens will be willing that even this bill should pass. They hope it is not offered as a trick and a measure of obstruction. It is an attempt which nothing can justify but success, and we repeat that Mr. Husted is inexcusable for offering and Governor Tilden for favoring it unless they are sure it will become a law at this session. It is a more practicable measure, as presented, than the originally excellent Common Council bill as disguised and deformed by the nullifying amendments. As the present Governor happens to be a resident of the city he would probably select capable commissioners, and it would be a bright feather in his political cap if he could claim the credit of supplying so urgent a public want as rapid transit. Our citizens will care little whether the laurels deck the brow of Governor Tilden or Mayor Wickham if they really get rapid transit, although they cannot give their moral approbation to the Governor's political jealousy and his infidelity to the principle of home rule. By all means let us have rapid transit by some method, and if we can secure this great result we will not be very fastidious as to the distribution of political honors and the promotion of individual prospects. If Governor Tilden has influence enough to get this new bill passed, and means business when it has passed, and will forgive his exorbitant ambition and his tramping upon home rule; but if the bill he favors shall turn out by its defeat to be a mere measure of obstruction his incensed fellow citizens of this metropolis will be apt to denounce him as false and treacherous to their interests.

Disasters at Sea.

In addition to the wreck of the steamship Schiller, with the terrible loss of life which was its consequence, we hear every day or two of other disasters at sea arising from similar causes. The steamer City of Brussels, of the Inman Line, grounded yesterday in a fog off the coast of Ireland, but fortunately she floated at high water, and being uninjured proceeded on her voyage. From Australia we have reports of the loss of an American bark with all on board. At the same time we hear from Sydney that the first of the direct line of steamers between that port and London was to sail April 10, and that every effort would be made to beat the time of the mails carried by the Cypharons by way of San Francisco. It is to a desire like this that many of our ocean disasters are traceable, and the managers of steamship companies ought to know that with the travelling public safety is preferable to speed. Navigation has not made the progress in the direction of security we have had a right to expect from the advance in other respects, but at least we can demand

that there shall not be any unnecessary risk of human life at sea. The effort of rival lines to beat each other's time is one of these unnecessary risks, and perhaps it will go far also to explain the loss of the Schiller and the grounding of the City of Brussels when we have all the facts of those accidents.

The Approaching Celebration at Charlotte.

The interesting letters which we publish this morning from our own correspondent at Charlotte will convey an adequate idea of the extensive scale of the preparations for the patriotic commemoration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on Thursday next. There will be a gathering of distinguished men from all parts of the country. All the State Governors have been invited, and quite a number of them have accepted the invitation. Those who decline do so in courteous, appreciative letters, recognizing the interest of the occasion. Among the eminent men not holding official positions to whom invitations have been sent are Charles Francis Adams and Robert C. Winthrop. To repeat the language of our correspondent, "not only will Charlotte be dignified and illumined on the 20th by the gathering within her limits of eminent statesmen, scholars, jurists, divines and other personages of note, but there will be a grand outpouring of the people." There will be an immense procession, great civic and military display, two set orations, and, of course, a superb dinner, with the usual accompaniment of patriotic speeches.

It is apparent that the controversy relating to the rival dates will have no effect on the celebration, which will not take place on May 31, but on May 20. So far as an enthusiastic popular demonstration can authenticate a historical fact the reality of the meeting on May 20, 1775, will be amply attested. If the celebration proves nothing else it will, at least, prove the unshaken belief of the people that May 20 is the true date. There can be no reasonable doubt that that date has come down by tradition, and the people of North Carolina have undoubting faith in the tradition.

We have a suggestion to offer as to this discrepancy of dates which we submit to the judgment of critics. We should have some confidence in it as a clue to the solution of the problem if it had not so entirely escaped the acute and ingenious scholars who are enlisted in this controversy. If it can stand the ordeal of discussion it will clear up the whole difficulty, and it is so simple that it seems almost to establish its truth by a mere statement. But as it has occurred to nobody before we suggest it with diffidence, in the hope that some of our able correspondents will discuss it. The difference in the rival dates is just eleven days, or the difference between what was called a hundred years ago "old style" and "new style." For the British dominions the style was changed by an act of Parliament in 1752, which enacted that the 3d of September of that year should be called the 14th. Although legal documents at once conformed to the change the popular practice (so powerful is custom) continued long afterward to recognize the "old style." Dates were thrown into such confusion and rendered so doubtful that, for a generation or two after the change of style, the dates of letters almost uniformly had "O. S." or "N. S." inserted immediately after them, to free the date from ambiguity. To illustrate, by one example selected out of many, all birthdays were confused. George Washington was born February 11, 1732, and until he was twenty years of age, he never supposed he had a different birthday. If his nurse had been called to testify to the date of his birth in her old age she would have given that date, and she would have been supported by the record in the family Bible. But, in consequence of the change of style, we celebrate February 22 instead of February 11, as the birthday of Washington. The conflicting dates given for the Mecklenburg meeting may be perfectly reconciled by supposing that the old men who testified to the 20th reckoned by the old style, which had not gone out in popular practice at the beginning of the American Revolution. The two conflicting dates are in fact the same date, if we regard one as "old style" and the other as "new style," as everybody will admit as soon as it is stated. "May 20, 1775 (O. S.)," and "May 31, 1775 (N. S.)," are precisely the same date. Whatever may be thought of this solution, the coincidence is at least curious. As an illustration of the strong popular repugnance to the change of style we will remind the reader of one of Hogarth's satirical pictures, in which that imitable humorous artist represents an excited political mob as representing their grievance by the cry of "Give us back our eleven days."

A Picture of American Life.

The letter we print this morning from the home of Phil Sheridan will be read with deep interest. It is a picture of a lowly, humble life, which has gained its lustre from the celebrated General whose fame will always irradiate the little town of Somerset. In a country like ours, where we are democratic to the last degree; where we have neither titles nor entailed estates nor hereditary advantages; where any career is open to the talents and the will requisite to achieve it, the early life of a man like General Sheridan is full of instruction. We see what is possible to the poorest citizen. Here we have a plain, simple laborer, a peasant from far-distant Ireland, who comes to America, with his young wife and child, to try his fortunes in the New World. He represents the class which have for centuries suffered under the harsh rule of England. He comes a refugee from a stern, cold and cruel destiny. He becomes a laborer, carrying stones for the builders. But he is honored and remembered by his neighbors and friends for his integrity and purity of life. Opportunity enables one of his children to obtain an education and enter the service of his country and to find a career which makes him, even in his youth, one of the most celebrated men of his time. There is not an Irishman, like John Sheridan, of the thousands who came like him to seek a livelihood in America who will not rejoice in the fact that our institutions enabled the child of his loins to bring honor to his name and his home. There is not the son of an Irishman who will not read with eager eye and glowing cheek how this young man broke away from those "twin jailers of the daring heart, low

birth and iron fortune," and gained an imperishable name.

As an illustration of the true nobility possible under a democracy this sketch of the father of Philip H. Sheridan, and of the General's own earlier life, will have more than the interest of a romance. For, after all, what romances compare with those that are embodied in the lives of some of our greatest men? Our institutions are full of comfort to the lowly. Lincoln springing from his backwoods log house, Grant attaining renown never dreamed of in his tannery, Sherman leaving his real estate desk and his horse car railway presidency to become the commander of our armies, and Sheridan ascending from even a humble station to hold the rank once held by Washington; these are examples full of encouragement to the ambitious and the brave-hearted. The life of John Sheridan was spent in effort and obscurity. While his brilliant son went on from victory to victory until the world was ringing with his deeds this plain, humble farmer kept on in the even tenor of his way, watching his crops and possessions, scarcely hearing the uproar that surrounded his son and hoping only that the cruel fortune of war would spare him to comfort his old days. So he lived and so he died. The respect of a people will follow him to his quiet repose in the little village churchyard where he sleeps by the side of his children; for they will see in his life what is possible in America to the humblest station, and they will honor his memory and his name because of the illustrious captain who has given that name an immortal renown.

Barnum's Latest and Greatest Achievement.

Our well informed London correspondent telegraphs us a peculiar and interesting story in reference to the movement in London of Moody and Sankey, the great American revivalists. The career of these gentlemen has certainly been a marvel. Mr. Moody is a New Englander about forty years of age, who was at one time in business in Chicago and so remained until he was burned out by the fire. While in his mission work he was attracted by the beautiful voice of one of his congregation, Mr. Sankey, a Pennsylvanian. Mr. Sankey has rare musical gifts, and a partnership was formed between the two, Moody taking care of the oratory and his colleague of the singing. They visited England in the summer of 1873 and began their labors. Whether Mr. Barnum's interest in this work was aroused before they went to Europe does not appear. But that indefatigable showman is always on the lookout for fresh novelties, from Joyce Heth to the woolly horse. He would not be long in availing himself of the advantages such a combination would afford.

Our correspondent informs us that one of the motives that led Mr. Barnum to take an interest in Moody and Sankey was the too powerful religious attraction of the Pope's recently appointed cardinals. The presence of a cardinal in London and America constitutes a novelty the effect of which cannot be overestimated. No religious event has produced so widespread an impression, for instance, as the conferring the berretta upon Cardinal McCloskey. All New York has been running wild after a real prince, with a real red cap, from Rome. Religious imagination has been largely influenced by the novelty and attractiveness of the ceremony and the unusual splendor of the embassy which came from the Pope. Count Marefoschi's advent in New York society will long be remembered. He is a real count and represents the splendor of the oldest court in Europe. We can understand the importance of such an influence coming suddenly upon a society like ours. The nomination of Cardinal Manning has had a similar effect upon the older society of London. Catholic noblemen, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, have vied with each other in contributing to the pageantry of the new dignity. The cry of "Vaticanism," so adroitly raised by a statesman as eminent as Mr. Gladstone, has had the effect of intensifying the zeal of the Duke of Norfolk and his followers, and there is no knowing where the movement would have ended but for the timely interference of the two Americans who are now in England under the sagacious and discreet patronage of Mr. Barnum.

The result of Mr. Barnum's adventure has been successful in every way. The pecuniary results of the work have been very great, and we learn from our correspondent that Barnum has excited a degree of enthusiasm in England that must be gratifying to all Americans who regard with pride the success of any of their fellow countrymen. The result of this movement will be watched with deep interest and attention. It would not be surprising to see the most extraordinary results accrue from the last and greatest achievement of the most remarkable showman of modern times. Great religious movements have frequently been moved by lesser causes than the speculation of Mr. Barnum, and the question now arises whether the influence of Moody and Sankey will be more effective than that of the nominations of the new cardinals.

THE EXPERIMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM is the subject of a paper just read before the American Social Science Association at Detroit by Mr. D. B. Eaton, one of the most pronounced advocates of the system recently abandoned by the administration of President Grant. Mr. Eaton has no hesitation in asserting that the defeat and abandonment of the civil service rules were without justifiable excuse, involved the breach of a public pledge and are a national disgrace. While we regret the facts we can hardly agree with Mr. Eaton in these sweeping conclusions. From the beginning the American people manifested no real sympathy with the movement of Mr. Jencks and of those who followed after him in promoting the competitive system in the public service. Had the people been in earnest in promoting the new system Congress would not have dared refuse all the aid necessary to make it successful. The difficulty in the way was the fact that in a government like ours the people are jealous of an official class and do not care to invest the civil service with a life tenure. We are afraid that the most earnest advocates of the new system do not bring to the practical operation of the civil service rules that comprehensive statesmanship without which they cannot hope for the success of their theories, and until their system harmonizes fully and completely with the

genius of our institutions they may call their failure by whatever hard names they may choose, but will not be able to enlist the sympathies of the people with their cause.

Jefferson Davis at Last.

We congratulate Jefferson Davis upon his speech at Houston, Texas, in which he called upon the old Confederate soldiers to give the same devotion to the Stars and Stripes that they had shown to the flag of the lost cause. The influence of a man like Jefferson Davis upon the people who once followed him, if properly exercised, will be of unspeakable benefit in the pacification of the country. We have always felt that it will be remembered to the discredit of General Lee that at the close of the war he sank into a policy of apathy and silence, and did nothing to reconcile the people he had commanded to the new order of things. Mr. Davis could scarcely have done this, considering his treatment by the federal government for a long time after the war. This made it impossible for him to do anything but content himself in prison. We can well pardon the feeling of resentment in the heart of the proud and disappointed man which has led him into many indiscretions since the war, but Jefferson Davis has won too great a place in history for him to throw it away by any foolish encouragement of the old spirit of rebellion. He lives in the past. He has written his name with the few who will be remembered for all time. The history of the Confederacy, forlorn as it is, will always be a romantic episode in the history of America. Its defeat will attract the sympathy of millions who respect valor and who mourn over misfortune. There is nothing left to Jefferson Davis and his fame but to give the remainder of his years to pacifying the people, to extinguishing the embers of war, to the encouragement of patriotic affection, and bringing the old remnants of the Union together in a more solid and lasting embrace. We accept his speech at Houston as an earnest of this spirit and congratulate him as well as the country upon this evidence of timeliness, if late and reluctant patriotism.

THE CUNNINGHAM MURDER TRIAL in Newark receives a painful interest from some testimony which indicates that the police of that city when apprised of the intended crime counselled the confederate of the criminal to lead him on and see how far he would go. This is a trifling with the administration of justice that can only lead to the most baleful results, and no good intentions on the part of the police can excuse or palliate it. It is the first business of the police to prevent crime, not to tempt men into committing it, and the Newark officers have been guilty of an offence scarcely less grave than murder itself.

THE DARING CONVICTS who seized a locomotive at Sing Sing yesterday almost made good their escape, but are unlikely to evade capture. We have a full description elsewhere of this remarkable exploit.

Amr in England and France forms the subject of two interesting letters which find their way into the columns of the Herald this morning.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Secretary Robeson left Washington last night for New York.

Luxembourge is the name of the favorite wife of the Gneissow of Baroja.

Commissioner Pratt will take charge of the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day.

Governor Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, is residing at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Francis Pressenden, United States Army, is registered at the Windsor Hotel.

Assemblyman James C. Brown arrived from Albany last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Messrs. George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman George M. Landers, of Connecticut, has taken up his residence at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge Advocate General Charles Bushe, of Governor Tilden's staff, has arrived at the Starline House.

Mr. Clement Hugh Hill, late United States Assistant Attorney General, is sojourning at the Brevoort House.

Troiladynaw, in Iceland, "erupted" terribly in December, and there were a few earthquakes of the latest styles.

Ex-Commissioner Douglas has decided to open a law office in Washington and practice before the Supreme Court and the departments.

Twenty-one letters of Robespierre, said to be of a startling nature, have been found among the manuscripts in the French national library.

More tyranny! Englishmen want to stop the sale of whiskey in Ireland. What was the little difficulty about the "swearing of the Green" to that?

General O'Grady Hare arrived at Ottawa, Ont., yesterday and will be sworn in as Administrator of the Government in the Senate Chamber to-morrow.

Susan B. Anthony passed through St. Louis last evening on her way from New York to Leavenworth to see her dying brother, Colonel D. R. Anthony.

A cable telegram from Paris under date of yesterday, 14th inst., announces that M. John Le-moine has been elected a member of the French Academy.

Prince Amadeo of Italy is engaged in writing a history of his reign in Spain, and is assisted by his wife, the Princess Marie. The work will be entitled "souvenirs of a King."

At Sheffield, England, they have found a new objection to pigeon matches "in the interest of morality." They simulate that. Two thousand pigeons were stolen there in one year.

As the Chief Justice of England now makes speeches at public dinners which are called "his denance," the Kenealy agitation has at least had the success of putting him on trial before public opinion.

Count de Paris has declined propositions made in England for the publication there of his history of the war in the United States, because he "would rather his history should be translated and published by Americans."

The French Ministry has had a conference with leading journalists, with a view to revision of the laws regarding the press. All the journalists urge the repeal of special laws, and the punishment of press offences like others by the common law of the country.

An English lady, writing from India, says:—"We liked the other evening at Mr. W.'s with Mr. Eaton, a brother of the claimant. He is so like him that I had believed in him until he should have done so no longer. They are almost exactly alike, but this one is not so stout."

Colonel Frederick D. Grant left Washington last night to join the Yellowstone expedition, which leaves Bismarck on the 20th inst. His visit to the capital was for the purpose of arranging his business affairs preparatory to resuming his commission in the army and entering the banking house of Sherman & Grant.

The "mainy art" seems likely to recover some hold on public opinion in England. It was in the prize ring that the lower classes were taught some notion of fair play and generosity, and it is thought that the suppression of that source of instruction has some relation to the indolence or brutal ferocity against women.